

RENTED.
FISHERY on Great
Creek.

J. H. HOOE.

TICE.

rs in the Marine Insurance
Alexandria, are informed
fifteen directors, to manage
Company for the year
the court-house, in
next month.

the directors,
ARTSHORNE, Pres.

en, Fredericksburg, Mr.
Mr. Bowen, Winchester;
ort the above two weeks in
ers.

RENTED.

FRAME HOUSE, on
nearly opposite to Mr.
Also the HOUSES on
erly occupied by Mr. Wil-
heix or seven acres of land
or more years, as may be
one or more acres of the
land adjoining next to Cal-
y person or persons dispo-
ve a lot or lots 20 feet by
ears, at one shilling a foot
at the end of the term of
y, his or their heirs, and
ed to a renewal of the lease
on paying such ground-
ts shall be worth in the o-
rtial men, and shall be ca-
renewal of the lease at the
term of ten years on the
they may have lots on a
nt forever. Apply to Mr.
houses, and to the sub-

Stephen Cooke.

Subscriber,

and Grocery Store,

low terms for cash, or as
ers on the usual credit,
t, of various qualities

do.

Madagascar Green Coffee

Domingo do.

Gross HERRINGS, lately in

England Rum

choice Rhode-Island Cheese

Hyson Skin and Imperial

Ware, Wrapping-paper

ALSO,

consisting of Liverpool

and Alum, Turke-Island

sacks of Salt.

A. LINDO.

ceived on Storage.

ber would Rent

he now lives in, near to

Pump, to a genteel fam-

rate, till the 1st of Mar

1869

of Partnership.

o of Smedley and Shreve

is solely authorised by

s of the partnership—

persons indebted to them

to pay immediately.

David Smedley,

William Shreve.

CO3W

M SHREVE

y on the DRY GOOD

same store occupied by

CO3W

ed and for Sale.

Subscribers,

of MAHOGANY,

Honduras, of different

which they will sell by the

info for Sale,

Madeira Wine,

the quarter cask

excellent quality

ahead

Wattles & Co.

1869

Rafins.

ale by the subscriber,

ga best Sun Rafins,

JOHN G. LADD.

DAILY BY

SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1867.

[No. 1807.]

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limita-
tion and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Plaster Paris, afloat.

The CARGO of sch'r. Dove, Capt. New-
comb, from Portland,

For sale by

Lawson & Fowle.

Who have also for sale,

100 boxes brown Soap,

12 ditto Cheese.

January 9.

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to leave this coun-
try early next spring for Europe, requests all
those indebted to her to make immediate pay-
ment, as no further indulgence can be given,
and all such as have claims against her to ex-
hibit them for payment.

She proposes letting on modern terms,
That commodious HOUSE occupied by the
late John Dunlap as a dwelling house, of which
immediate possession may be had.

ELIZA DUNLAP.

Dec. 25.

40 boxes of fresh Bloom Raisins,

AND

40 boxes dipt Candles,

For Sale by

M. MILLER.

December 12.

A. C. Cazenove,

King-street, opposite Mr. Mott's tavern, has
just received and for sale,

A handsome selection of FANCY
MUSLINS.

Black and colored Italian and India lute-
strings.

Ladies' and gentlemen's white, black, and
colored silk hose.

Silk, kid, extra long and habit gloves

Lace gloves and sleeves

Brown, black, and scarlet silk velvets,

Fine split straw Jipsey hats

White and black crapes

Fawn colored cassimeres and beaverets

Milled gloves, hose and caps

Men, women, and childrens hats and mil-
led socks

A few bales German ozenaburgs and bur-
laps

2 cases Irish linens

1 do. Nuns' threads

Real Martenique and other French cordials,
in cases.

A few Prints of the Apotheosis of

General Washington, in elegant Gilt

Frames.

December 15.

Wanted to Purchase.

A NEGRO SERVANT, who has been ac-
customed to wait in a family, and can be well
recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

November 10.

Wanted to Purchase.

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to land on the river or
nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

FOR SALE.

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built threee
story BRICK WAREHOUSE on King-street—
occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—
Apply to

James Patton.

October 20.

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,

33 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent

41 do. do. Madeira do. } quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clover and Heads Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

For Sale by

Benjamin Shreve, Jun

July 26.

Turks-Island Salt.

Just received, and for sale, low

A quantity of Turks Island Salt.

MARSTELLER & YOUNG.

January 7.

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public
that he manufactures Suwarrow Boots
with all the modern improvements, warranted
equal to any in the United States. After man-
ny years of experience in his business, he has
discovered a new method of retaining the elas-
ticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be-
it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of
various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-
Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes,
Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves,
Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to
it the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.
Gentlemen will please to call and see for
themselves, at his shop in King-street, be-
tween Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.
January 5.

He intends selling cheap for cash.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE

150 Sacks Liverpool flaved Salt, &

2500 Bushels do.

On very moderate terms.

Wm. Hodgson.

Jan. 3.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE

2 half do. do.

6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof

10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.

8 do. New-England do.

5 pipes Holland GIN

2 do. country do.

1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine of a supe-

4 quarter casks do. do. } rior quality

3 do. do. L. P. Tenerife do. do.

30 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

Just Received

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

10 hds. retinding Molasses

12 tierces of good Rice

100 bbls. kiln-dried Corn Meal

3 hds. old A. agua Rum

6 hds. Green Coffee

20 casks of Lime, and

2000 bushels of Salt.

M. MILLER.

December 2.

Liverpool Salt, afloat.

The Cargo of the schooner Thomas Jeffer-
son, Capt. Hall, from Boston, consisting of
500 hogsheads coarse Liverpool Salt,

For sale by

Lawson and Fowle.

Who have also landing from said schooner,

100 boxes mould candles

5 chests young hyson tea

4 bales Beerboon Gurrains

20 boxes chocolate

5 hogsheads N. E. rum

30 kegs fresh raisins.

IN STORE,

25 chests young hyson } TEAS

15 do. Imperial } first quality.

15 bales Beerboon Gurrains

6 do. Plains

7 do. Kendal cottons

20 rolls heavy Ravens duck

2 cases hats

1000 pair coarse and fine shoes

15 hogsheads } Muscovado Sugars.

10 barrels

150 barrels N. E. rum

4 hogsheads Grenada do.

2 pipes Rebus wine

200 kegs, and 20 hds salmon

Half barrels and kids of beef

300 boxes soap

50 boxes chocolate

30 do. cod-fish.

December 27.

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between

Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the ocu-

pation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated

for a dry or wet goods store. The rent mo-

derate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25.

James Smith

Will accommodate a few genteel Boarders
on moderate terms.

January 7.

d8t.

FOR SALE,

Six Shares in the Potomac Ca-
nal.

Apply to the Printer.

January 13.

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received and for sale,

10 pipes choice old Cognac Brandy

20 bales of excellent flax

5 do. glue

50 barrels prime beef

60 pieces Russia sheetings

50 do. Ravens duck

50 barrels sweet cider

100 casks lime

100 barrels new ram

50 boxes mould candles.

January 13.

Tavern and Oyster-House.

JOHN BOGAN,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has taken that convenient house
on Prince-street, lately occupied by F.

Shuck as a Tavern and Oyster-House, where
he will be happy to accommodate such as fa-
vor him with their custom, and flatters him-
self he will be able to give satisfaction.

January 9.

BOOKS,

Lately received and for sale by ROBERT

GRAY, at his Book and Stationary Store
in King-street, between Fairfax and Royal-
streets, Alexandria.

Carey's Family Bibles, assorted 5-
Oxford quarto bibles, octavo and school bibles
and testaments, Brooke's universal gazetteer;

Bell's surgery, Mrs. Chapone's letters, Gold-
smith's Rome, Lavoisier's chemistry, Mil-

ton's works, medical pocket book, prayer-
books assorted, Plutarch's lives, Porteus's ser-

mon's, Thompson's seasons, Watts's psalms
and hymns, a neat pocket addition—Young's

nights thoughts in plain and gilt binding, Mor-

se's American geography, American prece-
dents of declarations, domestic encyclopaedia,

History of America, by Richard Snowden,
facts and festivals of the church of England,

new whole duty of man, Rollin's ancient hi-
story, Goldsmith's natural history, pilgrim's

progress, Russell's ancient and modern Eu-
rope, Tucker's Blackstone, Wakefield's fa-

family tour, Pennsylvania farmer, an epitome
of universal history, domestic recreations,

polite learning, introduction to astronomy,
Mavor's universal history, in 25 vols. boards,

Mavor's voyages and travels, 24 vols. bound
in calf, British classics, 82 volumes bound in

calf, life and pontificate of pope Leo the 10th,
by Wm. Roscoe, anecdotes of Frederick the

great, terrible tractorsations, a new edition, en-
larged by the author—Roscoe's life of Loren-

zo de Medicis.

ON HAND,

A good assortment of Latin classics and
other school books—And in a few days will be

published, a new edition, printed on good pa-
per with an excellent type, Murray's English

Reader, bound in strong leather, price 75
cents.

Stationary Articles.

Quills, wafers, sealing wax, slates and slate
pencils, lead pencils, black and red—pen-

knives assorted, glass inks and sands with
plated tops, suitable for portable writing desks,

fountain inkstands, playing and blank cards
by the gross, dozen or single pack, paints in

boxes, camels hair pencils, thermometers,
mathematical instruments, scales and divi-

ders, &c.

Writing Paper.

Super royal, royal, medium, demy, folio
post, quarto post plain and hot pressed, foot-

cap no. 1, 2 and 3, of various prices, by the
ream, for cash only.

Blank Account Books ready made.

Ledgers, journals, day books, cash books,

invoice books, bank books, receipt books, re-

cord books, cyphering and copy books, &c.

made of the best paper and well bound—Blank

books of every description ruled and bound to

any pattern, at a short notice.

AT R. GRAY will contract for the

Proceedings of Congress.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Wednesday, January 7.

(Continued.)

The bill to prohibit the introduction of slaves after the 31st of Dec, 1807, was read a third time.

Mr. Bedinger moved for the recommitment of the bill to a select committee.

Mr. Sloan said he should vote against the bill in its present form; he wished some provision to be made for the negroes that might be imported contrary to the provisions of this bill, and not that they should be sold. He hoped the motion to recommit the bill would prevail.

The bill is partial; by the constitution all duties and excise shall be equal in the different states; and no preference shall be given to one state over another. This is not a duty, but a regulation that amounts to it. But my principal objection is the sanction which this bill seems to give of the whole seventeen states.

The gentleman from Georgia says we cannot stop the indirect trade; they will be found here, they must be sold at public auction; how easy then, to evade this law, may not men combine together and agree to give next to nothing for these persons, and the importer still have them for sale. God grant that the United States may never be guilty of sanctioning this crime of "dealing in slaves and the souls of men."

Mr. Bidwell. Such is the present provisions of this bill, that a great part of the house will find themselves compelled to vote against it; I am in favor of the motion to recommit; this bill has been only in the hands of those who were opposed to what a great majority of this house wish; I have no doubt, if recommitment to a committee of seventeen, one from each state, it can be so framed as to be congenial with the feelings and principles of every member.

Mr. Early. After the immense consumption of time expended in the discussion of this bill, I had hoped gentlemen would satisfy themselves with recording their votes, and leave the issue to events. The bill ought to be framed according to the wishes of those where the bill is to have effect, not according to the feelings of gentlemen hostile to certain principles in it—this bill will be carried into effect, because it will receive the approbation of almost every man where it is to operate. They will exert themselves to carry it into effect. Is it just or generous to ask of us to surrender provisions of this bill which we deem highly necessary. The bill is to operate with us; it ought to be agreeable to our feelings, wishes and principles—I hope it will not be recommitment.

Mr. Findley. We are interested; and we have a constitutional right to act as we deem proper. The gentleman seems to suppose that it is an indulgence to us that we can pass any act on the subject. Are we to give up our principles, our morality? We had a power to lay a tax of 10 dollars; we now have a power to abolish his trade, to make men free, or dispose of them as we think right.

Mr. Quincy. The motion for recommitment seems to rest on two grounds; whether the principle of the bill be correct and whether other provisions ought not to be made. As to the principle of forfeiture, we are told that without this, there will be no inducement to inform. I perceive that the informer has one fourth part, and the custom house officers one quarter of the forfeiture; but the danger of the introduction of slaves near the lines, and a distance from where the custom houses are, will prevent information. I would give the informer, not a fourth, but half of the forfeiture. By the law regulating the collection of duties, &c. between the time of libelling or seizure, the owner may come and have his property appraised and take it away. He can then take away his slaves, and, if in a place where the slave business is encouraged, the appraisement may be so low that this obstacle to importing will be trifling.

The bill makes no provision for the maintenance of these people after being seized till trial—suppose a mistake, and on trial it is found that the seizure was not unlawful, who pays for the support of the slaves in the mean time? If perhaps a principle might be adopted; they might be sold for 12 years; and in the northern states they would be worth as much for 10 years as in the southern for life—and if there is danger of their being sold under value in the southern states, and consequently the inducement to inform taken away, per-

haps some provision might be made for their being sold or bound out for a term of years in the middle or southern states.

Mr. Quincy made several other objections to the bill, and hoped it would be recommitment.

Mr. Early. The informer's inducement is, his part of 1000 dollars from the purchaser, and of 1000 dollars from the seller, besides the sale of persons forfeited—strong inducement. The gentlemen would give the whole to the informer; but how would this operate? Why the owner would inform of himself, or procure a friend to inform. Gentlemen would not suffer the money to come into the public coffers; let them expend it then in schools, canals, roads, or as they please.

Mr. Ely was in favor of recommitment on several grounds, especially for the purpose of giving a bounty to any informer, on the constitution and certificate of the proper officer, that a person has been imported contrary to this bill.

Mr. Smilie. This is a subject interesting to all parts of the union: Let the bill be recommitment to a committee of 17, and a plan may be devised to avoid the principle of forfeiture, yet be satisfactory to all parts of the U. S.; that shall not militate against our feelings nor their wishes and interest. Gentlemen say we have no right to legislate on this subject, but as a matter of commercial concern. The constitution says, Congress shall have power to punish offences against the law of nations, and afterwards makes the exception, that the importation of persons shall not be stopped till 1808. Here is a general right that has nothing to do with commerce.

Let the trial be made; let us try to save the character of government and keep our hands clean; let us try to frame a bill that shall be agreeable to all: Let us not become the holder and seller of slaves: We are free, happy: We sacrificed blood and treasure for liberty. Will it be consistent to tarnish our honor with such a provision in the bill as was yesterday supported by a majority of one in this house.

Mr. Clay. It is an unjust and illiberal insinuation to say this house sanctions the sale. It is the only effectual way to prevent it.

Mr. Smilie. Look at the bill: Does not that make us the holder and the seller of human flesh?

Mr. Holland. Unless this provision of forfeiture be retained, and the punishment of death continue rejected, the law will never be executed. It will be like the law in the state of North Carolina, punishing polygamy with death. The law stands on the statute book, but is never executed.

A disgrace some gentlemen consider it, under a sanction of government. Let any European read your bill, would he not say, from the very face of it, that congress wished to do, and have done, all they could to prevent the increase of slavery?

I see no need of recommitting the bill. The principles of it have been most amply discussed, and decided by a majority, and gentlemen ought to submit.

Mr. Gregg. If recommitment, the principles of the bill must, according to order, be retained, they having been already decided. The object of the committee must be to provide some way for these persons after being forfeited. Gentlemen ought to object to this.

Mr. Bedinger called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Masters spoke against the recommitment.

Mr. Alexander wished the bill recommitment. Gentlemen in favor of the principal provision of this bill have said, that if any mode could be adopted, besides selling these persons, they would agree to it, if there was a prospect of its being essential, now let them say, it is but reasonable that they should have the opportunity.

Mr. Alexander offered other reasons for recommitment; and the yeas and nays were taken, and were

Yeas 76—Nays 46.

It was moved that the select committee consist of 17.

Mr. D. R. Williams hoped it would not be understood that one member should be from each state; but that it should be as usual left to the speaker.

Mr. Bedinger said the object was to have one from each state, else that number would not have been mentioned.

A committee of 17 was appointed. The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Anthony Benezel and others. Mr. Tenney in the chair. After a discussion of about one hour and an half the bill was rejected, 48 to 46—and the house

adjourned without taking up the report of the committee of the whole.

From the Augusta Herald.

The honorable the legislature of this state adjourned on Saturday evening last, having had a short session and having done but little business of importance;—the shortness of the session and the little that was done, furnish we are told the most striking evidence of sagacity displayed during the whole sitting. Among other proceedings however worthy of commendation and applause, they resolved we understand, that Thomas Jefferson, the president of the United States, has conducted the affairs of the Union with great skill, wisdom and judgement, and also resolved that he be requested to continue a candidate for the presidential office for another four years. If this resolution is not a proof of sagacity, and does not set all the affairs of the nation at once to rights we do not know what measure can next be resorted to, unless another addition of gun boats is ordered to be immediately struck off. Some evil disposed persons perhaps may be of opinion that the legislature in this resolution had departed from their duty, and that they were neither sent, authorized, nor instructed to pass any sentence on the presidential conduct much less to request his continuance in office. However as many members in all probability, did not know what they were sent to the legislature for, or authorized to do, we think the resolution in question as harmless as could be expected. The resolution itself as it passed we have not seen, but the substance of it we have given, and the latter part is as nearly verbatim as we can recollect it: as it has been stated to us by a member of the legislature—and it was so ingenious wise and proper, that it passed unanimously, but two or three of the members who were out at the time on committees—this we mention that these persons may not claim to themselves an honor they are not entitled to.

The only thing in the resolution objectionable perhaps is the LIMITED period for which the president is requested to continue a candidate for office; it was only for four years, whereas it would have been more complete to have been, that he should continue in office for life. The period however seems to be approaching when requests of this nature will be needless—we have the example of the "enlightened government of France" before us and as far as circumstances will permit we appear to be pursuing the steps of the patriotic republicans of that country. Bonaparte was a patriot whose bowels yearned for the good of his beloved fellow-citizens; he fought their battles, overcame their enemies, flattered their passions and conquered themselves: having destroyed the political institutions he had sworn to support, and modestly accepted the office of consul for a limited period, he consented to become first consul for life and was soon afterwards crowned emperor with the imperial title of dignity hereditary in his own family; and now rules with a despotic and absolute sway, compared with which the power of the former monarchs of France was the extreme of mildness. His will is the supreme law, in his minds exists the constitution, and he concentrates in himself all power, legislative, executive and judicial—civil, military and ecclesiastical; still he is a republican of the FIRST WATER, and the administration of the democratic patriots of our country. Our president indeed differs in some small matters from the French emperor, he is not so military, but then he is more philosophical; he is not so prompt and decisive in his measures, but then he is more economical in his plans, he is less consistent in his administration, but then he is not so ambitious in his views, but stop, perhaps we are here venturing too far, allowing for all local circumstances & situations we do not believe there is any great difference between the ambition of the imperial commander and the philosophical chief; and a few repetitions of requests to continue in office will greatly tend to diminish the external differences between them.

From the [Phil.] Register.

Mr. Editor,

IN a nation, whose defenders are its citizens, whatever tends to throw light on the melancholy though necessary science of war is worthy of enquiry; the consequences which may result from apathy on this interesting subject are too evident to be despised upon. Indeed the energy and spirit of the American youth, need no extra-

ordinary excitement when their country requires their aid; experience has proved more than once that they readily obey the call of honor and patriotism. But, without discipline, valor is of no avail—without some acquaintance with the theory of war, inexperience must yield or perish in the contest with veteran science. A timely precaution, if not on the part of her government, at least on that of her happy inhabitants, avert from our beloved country the horrors which have desolated the ancient abodes of Freedom! May the spirit of Helvetian heroes signing over their fallen independence of their native land, and averting their looks of disdain from her snow cap mountains, rest them with complacency on the plains of America, the second, the secure asylum of persecuted Liberty!

Is it not wonderful that the serious and enlightened attention of the government has not been turned to an object of this momentous importance? Is it not in the U. States a man of sense who can see without apprehension, the dangers which menace us from the disorganization of our means of defence, and the paltry state of our military resources? We possess every requisite resistance, but like the rusty sword which cannot be forced from its scabbard, America may weary her efforts to draw them forth, while she receives the blow of death. We possess men and arms, we have courage and energy, we are bound to our native soil by every endearment of humanity, every blessing which renders life an object of attachment, but how soon may we not see this happiness ravished from our grasp, and this very hand moistened with the blood of its children, by our neglect of the means to repel foreign insult and aggression. We have brave citizens; they have the first essential qualities of soldiers, strength and spirit—but where are our generals? Who shall lead us to the field of contest, "armed in proof," and secure in the watchful eye of command? Where are the men skilled to hurl the thunderbolts of war; those whose study has enabled them to guard our towns and cities, our coasts and frontiers by the sciences of fortification and tactics?

It may be said that skillless as we are, it is not a population of millions spread over an immense tract of country, which need dread a successful invasion by ambition and rapacity. But how many thousands of your gallant youth may there not perish in that first repulse, from ignorance in their leaders and inexperience in themselves? Will any future victories wipe away the tears of their widows and mothers, of their grand fathers and their orphan children? To die in defence of his country is the duty of every citizen, it is the termination of life the most honorable—the most desirable to a freeman; but shall there be steps be taken to preserve such valuable lives and lessen the dismal consequences of a war however ultimately successful? And if this may be done without the sacrifice of any one good among the many which our form of government and the bounty of nature have heaped on Americans ought we not earnestly to seize the present moment, the moment of peace and tranquility at home and abroad, to organize our national force?

Let us for a moment turn our eyes to the present military establishment. The whole regular force of the U. S. consists of four battalions of infantry and five companies of pretended artillery; I say, pretended artillery, for it is a name and nothing more. The war department itself has announced that they were to be considered merely as infantry, and indeed it would be strange if the declared dislike to the corps on the part of a certain person high in rank in the service, the mode of appointing the officers, the promotion without regard to rank in the army, of individuals totally destitute of all claims to such distinction, the ill treatment and dismissal of some senior officers of talents, the inattention to the remonstrances of persons who were aware of these defects, had not ruined this nominal artillery, even supposing that the first institution of it had been tolerable. That it was the reverse of what it ought to have been at its origin, will be apparent by an examination of the subject, which shall be the matter of a future communication.

AMMIANUS.

Cotton Wool.

JOHN KINCAID

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

26 bales of Spinning Cotton,

prime quality, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

January 12.

BY THIS DA

NEW YORK.

Captain M'Donald, who arrived here last evening, informs us that he laid on all the vessels he sailed, in order to man the gun boats—expected to be at New Orleans, with 2000 more were to follow that New Orleans was that governor Claiborne, ing of the merchant to obtain their assistance, and that the Orleans had received selves in readiness to warning.

Mr. J. L. Donald Thetis, is the bearer gen. Wilkinson to ou

We have delayed paper to-day later than procure the result house. On this important promise our readers factory in the next situation at this moment resort to conjecture. our readers on this office disclose.

This morning, in vious invitation from governor, the mercantile assembled at the governor's purpose of consulting points of great importance in a very few gentlemen, the objections making fence of a premeditated by a formidable bling on the Ohio, some of the first. He informed them of calling them berate on the best the public service sufficient to man the crafter, intended to That he conceives danger, be preferred and he was pursuing their patriotism, but most immediate moderate Shaw, necessary.

After governor's observations, gentlemen tended the mechanism of the nature ner it had been this occasion making affecting appeal parted from that conduct which informing them as fence as defence, the want of authority extent his views, regularly related to to be the reduction with the booty mak an attempt succeeded, to a from the union; made as well by cluded by denou Burr, and pledged fence. The government, when that an embargo we have since left the meeting with color and Dorstere, hua.

The battalion have received readiness for ing.

Alexandria

THURS

The general and an act incor toll bridge over county of Fairfax

Deirot in the been erected in appointed by chambers, com elected by the esq was app

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, January 12.

Captain McDonald, of the brig *Thetis*, who arrived here last evening from New Orleans, which place he left on the 9th December, informs us that an embargo was laid on all the vessels in the harbor the day he sailed, in order to procure seamen to man the gun boats—that colonel Burr was expected to be at Natchez on the 20th December, with 2000 men, and that 4000 more were to follow him immediately; that New Orleans was to be attacked, and that governor Claiborne had called a meeting of the merchants and other citizens, to obtain their assistance in defending the city, and that the Orleans battalion of volunteers had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning.

Mr. J. L. Donaldson, passenger in the *Thetis*, is the bearer of dispatches from Gen. Wilkinson to our government.

New Orleans, Dec. 19.

We have delayed the publication of our paper to-day later than usual, in order to procure the result of the meeting of the house. On this important subject we can promise our readers something more satisfactory in the next number. Our peculiar situation at this moment will not justify a resort to conjecture. We can only give to our readers on this subject that which those in office disclose.

This morning, in consequence of a previous invitation from his excellency the governor, the merchants of the place assembled at the government house, for the purpose of consulting with him on some points of great importance. His excellency in a very few words explained to the gentlemen, the object of the military preparations making here, which are in defence of a premeditated attack on the territory by a formidable party of men assembling on the Ohio, headed and led on by some of the first characters in the union. He informed them that the principal object of calling them together, was to deliberate on the best plan of procuring for the public service a number of seamen, sufficient to man the gun boats and other craft, intended to be armed.

That he conceived an appeal to the merchants themselves, would at this hour of danger, be preferable to an impressment, and he was persuaded they would display their patriotism, by adopting the best and most immediate measures, to enable commodore Shaw, to procure the hands necessary.

After governor Claiborne concluded his observations, general Wilkinson, who attended the meeting, informed the gentlemen of the nature of the plan and the manner it had been disclosed to him, and on this occasion made a very impressive and affecting appeal to their feelings. He departed from that inseparable line of military conduct which he always observed, by informing them as well of his plans of offence as defence, and expatiated largely on the want of authority to execute to their extent his views and measures. He particularly related the object of the invaders to be the reduction of this place, in order, with the booty they might find in it, to make an attempt on Mexico, and if they succeeded, to sever the western states from the union; that the attack was to be made as well by land as by sea, and concluded by denouncing the leader Aaron Burr, and pledged his own life in our defence. The governor and general having returned, the meeting proceeded to deliberate on the best plan to co-operate with government, when it was unanimously agreed that an embargo ought to take place, which we have since learned has. The governor left the meeting of the merchants to consult with colonels Bellechasse, McCarty and Dorstere, relative no doubt to the militia.

The battalions of Orleans volunteers have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for duty at a moment's warning.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15.

The general assembly of Virginia have passed an act incorporating a company to build a toll bridge over Great Hunting Creek, in the county of Fairfax.

Detroit in the territory of Michigan has been erected into a city. The mayor is appointed by the governor, and the two chambers, comprising the city council, are elected by the citizens. Solomon Sibley, esq. was appointed the first mayor, who

declining to act for more than a few days, Elijah Brush, esq. has been appointed to that office. At an election by the citizens the following persons were returned to compose the two chambers, viz.

First Chamber: Stanley Griswold, John Hervey, and Pierre Desnayer, esqs.

Second Chamber: Isaac Jones, John Gentle, and James Dodermead, esqs.

[N. York pap.]

From the Richmond Enquirer.

COMMUNICATION.

Private letters from Martinique announce the arrival at that island of 12 ships of war, 6 of which are French and 6 Spanish.

Quere.—Is that expedition connected with the plan of attack on New Orleans meditated by col. Burr, and which the Alexandria papers state to have been communicated by general Wilkinson to our government? Foreign assistance is mentioned in that communication, and that assistance is to come from the West Indies. A certain concatenation of ideas is not irrational in the present case.

You may rely on the above news, and make what use of it you think proper.

From the (Balt.) American. (Democratic.)

Supposing it to be the wish of any foreign nation to weaken or injure the rapidly growing prosperity of the U. States, and to prepare and pave the way for effecting such a purpose—would not their first care be to send emissaries amongst us? and would not these emissaries be printers, or editors of newspapers?

What ought to be the principal aim of these men? In the first place they should endeavor to sow dissension amongst the different classes of society—to prejudice the farmer against the merchant, and the artisan against them both, if possible; but at all events create divisions in society. In the next place they ought to discountenance every measure of defence—let the seaports be all unguarded; so that when the enemy means to invade, they shall find no opposition to landing; and the inhabitants being disunited amongst themselves, must become an easy prey.

Persuade the British that all the West-India produce brought into the U. S. over and above what pays the first cost of our own produce, is foreign property, and that whatever arises from freight and chance of market is good and lawful prize.

That because Great Britain, having fifty foreign possessions to defend, is under the necessity of maintaining as many fleets and armies, we must not go to the expense of five ships of the line, though our most vulnerable and most valuable port is almost entirely unprotected.

That because Great Britain has made use of the bank of England in anticipating her taxes, and it has been one great means of facilitating her wild plans of war; we, too, ought to discourage the banking system.

Although some fools will tell you that until you have foreign possessions to defend, a large fleet can never be wanted; and that it is not the use but the abuse of banks that is at all dangerous—that the abuse of banks by individuals can never endanger the nation; but that the evil will correct itself; that a nation or government will never abuse them until it undertakes foreign wars; that our government has not yet betrayed any such disposition; believe not such idle tales; down with the banks; down with the insurance companies; down with the merchants!

That there are printers in the U. S. paid for spreading such poisonous doctrines amongst us as the foregoing, is not asserted; but that such doctrines are now preached up under the specious garb of democracy, is but too true; and whether the design be wicked or charitable, the effect to the nation is equally mischievous; and it becomes the duty of every good man to unmask them.

Although no particular printer is accused of corruption, let it be remembered, that while the celebrated J. Rivington was preaching royalty in New York, he received bribes from us, and gave our commander in chief much useful information.

Therefore, farmers, merchants, mechanics, beware! Trust not the man, whatever his profession, who sows divisions amongst us, and who wishes us left naked to the attacks of foreign enemies.

FROM THE BALANCE.

NATIONAL CHARACTER IS NATIONAL POWER.

IT IS not always incorrect to reason from individuals to nations.—In those countries particularly, where the govern-

ment's light upon the shoulders of its subjects, leaving a sufficient freedom of action to their several powers, whatever may be predicated of the former, will in general hold true when applied to the latter. If therefore a man who is justly followed by the contempt and abhorrence of his fellow citizens, be incapable of aspiring to those deeds, which require a nobility of soul, to conceive and to execute them, it is by no means a far-fetched analogy, to conclude, that a nation whose character attracts the finger of scorn, will be impotent in the field of honor. The fear of reproach is no trifling ingredient in the composition of heroism; but who to avoid the imputation of cowardice, will boldly take danger by the beard, when he knows that private shame, may remain undistinguished in the gloom of national disgrace? But if individual turpitude find an inviting refuge in general dishonor, the splendor of a high reputation is not less exhilarating to virtue. When a people become renowned for lofty sentiments of honor, and for powers in arms, they are heroes of course. They have a consciousness of superiority, which in ordinary cases is undaunted boldness, and when driven to extremities, hardens into invincible obstinacy. The habits of education, & the laudable prejudices of patriotism, teach them to believe that no exploit is too hazardous for their daring, no path of glory too arduous for their perseverance.

What object within the compass of human powers is not attainable by spirits like these? A band of worthies, each of whom regarded himself as the champion of a national character high in the list of fame, was indeed crushed beneath the vast pressure of a countless host of slaves; but they were not conquered.—Heroism like theirs, is far superior to the oftentimes capricious judgments of victory. Stripped of the overbearing influence of numbers, the spiritless minions of pompous tyranny, the vile particulars of general disgrace, would have dwindled into pigmies, before the awful majesty of conscious greatness. This reputation, this pride of fame it is, which gives half his terrors to the oppressor of Europe. It marches before his armies, and vanquishing the hearts of his enemies before his arrival, leaves scarcely any thing for him, but the murderous amusement of wallowing in blood. The national character of France, is the invisible warrior, who first disarms the foe, and then gives him up defenceless to the sword. Thanks to the sameness of the human character, that inspiring principle which renders the great Bandit of Europe invincible on the continent, burns with equal ardor, and produces a correspondent effect, in the British navy. National pride has there begotten a habit of greatness, which has hitherto preserved the empire of the ocean to that noble race, whom may the Almighty never in his wrath deliver over to the philanthropy of Frenchmen.

But it is not only by nerving the arm of war, that national character, operates as national power. The first lessons of political grammar, will teach us, that reputation often renders unnecessary, the exercise of physical force; that a promptness to repel injuries, is always a better safeguard against the aggressions of lawless power, than the ability to revenge them, without the courage to exercise it. Nations, as well as men, are cautious of committing wrongs, when they have reason to expect a firm, and manly opposition. The brave and generous will never insult those whom they respect, and the marauder, whose object is spoil, will seriously count the cost, before he invades the rights of true courage.

If such be the importance of a great national character, in what light ought we to view the administration of that man, who is daily wasting this patrimony left us by our political father? Shall the commander of a fortress, who dismounts his guns and imprisons his men, be called a traitor, while he is hailed as a patriot, and a sage, who dismantles the nation of a character which would appal the insolence of rapacious plunderers, and imprisons a spirit, which would substantiate our claim to the title, free and independent? If the first, be guilty, the latter, is no otherwise innocent, than as being a more illustrious offender.

DELTA.

SALT.

4000 bushels coarse Turks Island SALT, just received and for sale by

John Tucker.

Also, on Hand,

First quality brown Sugar, in hogsheads and barrels; Coffee in bags—and Groceries as usual.

December 30.

24W3W

MISANTHROPE.

It is to be hoped for the honor of human nature that a complete Misanthrope never existed. Certain advances towards this degrading state of intellect have however undoubtedly been made. An elegant author observes, "There is a sublime and tender melancholy, almost the universal attendant on genius, which is too apt to degenerate into a gloom and disgust with the world." Its cause of disgust, of its avoiding the haunts of busy life, and of its seeking the shade of solitude, arises from its disappointment in the high and romantic opinions it had formed of the sincerity and virtue of man, and from its defeat in its warm and visionary plans of happiness. In the following poem the author has endeavored to exhibit MISANTHROPY in its last stage of depravity. Timon of Athens, is the model from which he has drawn his representation.

TIS night again—no more let morning rise,

Or hated light salute those damned eyes,
Wrapt in these glooms, and hush'd in awe profound,

Be every object, every human sound;
What pleases them O may I never share—
Be dead each feeling—reign alone Despair.
Alone, distracted, buried in this cave,
Unseen, unknown, forever let me rave:
Let no foul reptile dare approach this place,
That bears resemblance to the human race.
No feather'd songster dare utter its throat,
And fill these thickets with its love-sick note:
But let the howling of the beasts of prey
Rise on the blast and drown each tender lay;
The owl's shrill cry, the awful groan of death,
And shrieks of spirits tremble o'er the leath.
Man, man, fell man, fly far this haunted shade,
My air pollute not, nor my path invade;
If in my walks I meet thy frightful form,
I'll rend thee piecemeal to the howling storm;
I'd pity not, I have forgot to feel,
My bosom's harder than the polish'd steel;
I have no pity—none will I receive,
May fiends torment him who for me would grieve:

Harder than marble he transform'd that tear,
Which falls in sorrow o'er my silent bier;
I want no friends to follow my remains,
No sighs of mourning, and no pious strains;
No lovely wife to melt in tenderest woes,
No little children—all mankind be foes!
When death's cold slumber comes to close these eyes,
And my soul labors in fierce agonies,
I'll smile disdainful at the dart of death,
And pour forth curses with my latest breath;
Around this haunt I'll cast my glimmering light
And sink triumphant in the depths of night;
Then may the tyger make my grave his den,
To guard my bones from every human ken,
From fields of slaughter thither bring his food,
And drench my ashes with a victim's blood.

Once had mercy; once this breast could glow,
And melt with pity at another's woe;
Once, sweet benevolence for all mankind
Prompted my actions, and each thought refin'd;

The mournful tale then claim'd my willing ear
And with my gifts I always gave a tear.
But when misfortune fell upon my head,
And drove me from my little peaceful shed,
No friendly arms were open to my cries,
No roof to shield me from the wintry skies;
Those very wretches that my bounty fed,
With pride disdainful from my footsteps fled.
Once a fair wife reclin'd within my arms,
Sweeten'd my peace with her seducing charms,

Soften'd each passion by her magic art,
And stole to rapture this deluded heart;
But when a fell, designing villain came,
She fled with him and loaded me with shame.
I had a child, he was my only boy,
My dawning prospect, and my evening joy;
Nature had formed him with her utmost care,
With each attraction that can win the fair;
His stature rose in strength and manly grace;
The rays of genius lighten'd on his face.
O how I lov'd him, but how ill repaid
Was all my fondness and parental aid;
He too forsook me for a harlot's bed,
And lavish'd curses on his father's head!
O shudder nature at thy dark disguise;
Man, boasted man is infamy and lies.

I'll now go prowling, the wandering mazes
climb,
And climb the mountain's bleak and rugged head
Hang in grim pleasure o'er the dreadful steep,

And hear the tempest lash the angry deep;
Invoke the furies from their midnight cave,
And call the murderer from his yawning grave.

I WILL LEASE for a term of years, two Tenements, part of the tract on which I live, each containing about 240 acres, cleared and enclosed, for cash rents, or to men of good characters and possessing a sufficient number of hands to cultivate the land, for a share of the crops. Immediate possession may be had of part of each tenement, with liberty to get wood from the other lands of the subscriber for all necessary purposes.

I will also rent for one or more years, The Fishery at the Mouth of Douge Creek.

Bushrod Washington.
Mount Vernon, Dec. 23.—26

Valuable Property for Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of Benjamin Shreve, deceased; his executors offer for sale,

THAT Valuable Property at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 40 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler,
John Janney, } *Ex'rs.*

November 28. 2aw

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms, **Muscovado Sugars, of various quantities,**

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Seuchong } *TEAS, particularly selected for family use.*
Best green Coffee, Chocolate, of a superior quality } *WINE & S.*
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Tenerife, Malaga, and Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum, Holland Gin, Irish and country Whisky, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar, Stoughton's Bitters, Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, rice, ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floatant indigo, allum, coppers, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

The Subscriber has received **The following ARTICLES,** Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cognac brandy
10 hogheads well flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.

AND ON HAND,

Imperial Hyson Young Hyson Hyson Skin, and First quality Seuchong } *TEAS of the latest importations.*
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Tenerife
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, very old WINE.
A few cases claret, superior quality
Cognac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
New-England rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, coppers, & roll brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderson.

September 17.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopædia,

VOL. II, PART II.

IS JUST RECEIVED.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

R. GRAY.

January 8

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing season,

A valuable FISHERY on Great Hunting Creek.

J. H. HOOE.

January 8.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the 26th of January, 1807, on the premises, a two story Brick House, well calculated for a store and the accommodation of a family, with kitchen, smoke house, stables, and well of water in the yard, together with the Lot of Ground on which they stand, containing one and a quarter acres, well situated for garden and grass lot, being on the main street in the town of Waterford, an excellent stand for a retail store—the property of the late Israel Thompson, deceased—the time of payment will be made known on the day of sale.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit them with the vouchers for settlement, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to

Jonah Thompson, and } *Ex'rs.*
James Moore, }
London County, Dec. 30. 2awds

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of RICHARD CONWAY, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

William Herbert, } *Ex'rs.*
Nicholas Fitzhugh, }
Edmund I. Lee, }
December 17. 3aw6w

NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Marine Insurance Company, of Alexandria, are informed, that an election for fifteen directors, to manage the affairs of the said Company for the year ensuing, will be held at the court-house, in Alexandria, the 15th of next month.

By order of the directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Pres't.

13th mo. 30th

Mr. Green, Fredericksburg; Mr. Davis, Richmond; Mr. Boyen, Winchester; are requested to insert the above two weeks in their respective papers.

A Country Store, Tavern, &c.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

A GOOD Store House, Granaries, Tavern, Blacksmiths Shop, and all necessary out-houses, in a very eligible situation in the upper country, about 35 miles from Alexandria and 25 miles from Dumfries and the Occoquan Mills. The houses are in good order, and the tavern is large and convenient—they will be rented altogether or separately, & if required an adjoining farm can be had with them or either of them. The neighborhood in which these improvements are situated is rich and well settled, and there are several valuable merchant inlets near them. The tavern is immediately on the great road leading from Alexandria to Fauquier court house, and at the point of intersection with the road to Dumfries and Occoquan from the back country. To a person coming well recommended and being altogether approved of, advantageous terms would be given, and a sum of money advanced if necessary to enable him to prosecute his business to advantage. Apply to Bernard Hooe, Esq. near the premises, in Prince William county, or to the subscriber,

J. H. HOOE.

December 30.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration *de bonis non*, on the estate of William Henry Washington, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 17th day of December, 1806.

John Luke, Adm'r.

DE BONIS NON.

December 17—18

2aw4w

TO RENT,

A CONVENIENT two-story FRAME HOUSE lately occupied by Mark Butts, situate in Duke, between Water and Union streets, next door to Thomas Preston's. Apply to

Mark Butts, or
Thomas Preston.

January 7.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the eighth instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin, Cashier.

Bank of Alexandria, Jan 5—6 3w3taw

For Sale or to Let,

A THREE STORY BRICK WAREHOUSE, ON Prince street, next door to B. Shreve, jun's store. For terms apply to

J. LAWRASON.

N.B. I will also Rent, or Lease on moderate terms for ever, a number of valuable Lots on Duke street.

January 1

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Wilson, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Sarah Wilson, Adm'r.

Aaron Wilson, } *Adm'r's.*

Benjamin Brown, }

December 17—18

3aw4w

Gun and Pistol Manufactory,

Lower end of King street, near the water.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from London, via Baltimore, an handsome assortment of GUNS and PISTOLS, which he will sell low for cash—

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Single and double barreled Bird and Squirrel Guns.

Holster and Pocket Pistols.

Boys' Guns, Bullet Moulds, &c.

ROBERT NASH.

N.B. Guns and Pistols stocked and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

As there are a number of Guns &c. left to be repaired, which have been on hand for a long space of time, the owners are particularly requested to pay charges and take them away.

December 15

20

NOTICE

TO CAUTION the public against trespassing on our enclosures adjoining and contiguous to Cameron Mills, with dogs, guns, or otherwise. The late destruction to the winter grain and hedging by such thoughtless mischievous conduct already has been very injurious, done generally by those passing back and forward to Alexandria, preferring such mischief to a better track through open fields, which is less surprising in thoughtless slaves than the free inhabitants, who may expect hereafter to be treated as the law prints out in such cases. They are further noticed to be aware of such conduct after night, when proof can be seldom ascertained—we have therefore prepared armed men with fierce dogs to worry and cripple all such unseasonable intruders, more especially when detected on the hedge rows. Licence will be granted to enter the premises near the bridge over the row, where steps will be erected for the protection of the thorns; this is not to be considered as a thoroughfare, but only for the use and convenience of those with actual business at the mills. We are well satisfied by late experience of the necessity to adopt these rigorous methods, otherwise abandon the hedges, at a certain loss of the expence and trouble already expended. The premises must not be entered only at the place pointed out, on any pretence whatever.

J. Stump & D. Ricketts.

Cameron Mills, 30th Dec.

2aw1m

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAMEDWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.

B. DANBRIDGE, deceased,

September 18.

20

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N.B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell,

July 8.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in King-street.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Dufferfield Ross, late of the county aforesaid deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate.—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

Charles M'Knight, } *Adm'r's.*

John Stewart, }

December 17—18.

3aw4w

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On the tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared and the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cleish Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Payton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cleish Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cleish Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4.

20aw law till 1st May

Office of the People's Friend, NEW-YORK.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND FOR THE COUNTRY,

THE first number of this paper will be published on Thursday, the 1st of January, 1807, and continue to be published afterwards regularly, every Wednesday and Saturday. It will contain the whole of the editorial matter contained in the daily print of that name.

Price four dollars a year—one year to be paid in advance.

Subscriptions for the above paper received at the office of the ALEXANDRIA DAILY ADVERTISER.

December 19.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT

On every Tuesday

WILL B

AT THE VEN

Corner of Prince

A variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which

the bills o

ALL kinds of goods

and the prices of

can at any time be view

lowest limitation and p

P. G.

Plaster Pa

The CARGO of se

comb, from Portland;

For sale b

La

Who have a

100 boxes brown

12 ditto Chees

January 9.

N O T

The subscriber inte

try early next spring

those indebted to her

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blit them for payme

She proposes lett

That commodious

late John Dunlap as a

immediate possession

EL

Dec. 26.

40 boxes of f

40 boxes dipt

For sale

December 12:

A. C.

King-street, opposit

just receive

A handsome f

MUSLINS.

Black and colore

strings.

Ladies' and gent

colored silk hose

Silk, kid, extra

Lace gloves and

Brown, black, an

Fine split straw

White and black

Fawn colored cas

Milled gloves, h

Men, women, an

ted socks

A few bales Ge

laps

2 cases Irish lin

1 do. Muns' th

Real-Martinique

in cases.

A few Print

General Washin

Frames.

December 15.

Wanted

A NEGRO

customed to wait

recommended.

November 10.

Wanted

A FEW ACR

end of the

nearly so.

September 25.

FO

On ad

The large c

story B. C. H.

occupied by Mess

Apply to

October 20.

13 bbls. SU

33 bbls.

5 pipes 4th